

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Efforts to Smooth the Way for a Congress.

WILL GERMANY STAND ALOOF?

The General Outlook in Europe More Peaceful.

WATCHING THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

Roumania Still Chafing Under the Russian Yoke.

SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 12, 1878.

The *Herald* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows:—"The Russian government has employed the time which has elapsed since the receipt of Lord Salisbury's circular in working to secure an understanding with England. For this purpose it has entered into direct communication with the English and Austrian governments so as to obtain a common basis of agreement. It has already obtained the assent of the German and Austrian Cabinets to the main points of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular.

MAKING IT EASY FOR ENGLAND.

"It has already been established between the three governments that the way shall be made easy for the English Cabinet, so that it may feel justified in accepting the Congress and receding gradually from the more extreme demands put forth in Lord Salisbury's circular. In this way it is hoped that the danger of a useless and bloody war may be averted and an amicable solution be found for existing difficulties.

IGNATIEFF'S HAND IN THE REPLY.

"Those portions of the Russian reply which were a commentary on the English circular were written by General Ignatieff, who, having recently seen Count Andrássy and ascertained his views, was enabled to make it so as not to clash with Austrian interests. General Ignatieff will be the second Russian Plenipotentiary to the Berlin Congress should it meet. The probability now is that it will, as everything is prepared for such an understanding as will enable England to enter it without any sacrifice of dignity."

GERMANY WILL NOT INTERFERE.

The *Post* publishes the following despatch from Berlin:—"Germany has not only refused Russia's request to guarantee the neutrality of Austria in the event of war, but is further reported to have declared that she is prepared to interfere if any attempt is made to hinder Austria from protecting her interests."

A CONFLICTING VIEW.

The *Times*' correspondent at St. Petersburg says notwithstanding the gloomy views of leading Russian newspapers it is believed in official circles that the Congress will shortly meet. The correspondent adds that he has reason to believe this conviction has a pretty solid foundation. Germany has not abandoned the intention of using her influence in favor of peace.

LET IT MEET AT ONCE.

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following special despatch from Vienna, dated Thursday, midnight:—"I learn that an official despatch has been received from Berlin to the effect that Prince Bismarck, in consequence of news from St. Petersburg, considers it possible that a preliminary conference of Ambassadors resident there might be held to-day or to-morrow."

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN?

A special despatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says the Porte has asked Austria what would happen if Russia insisted on enforcing the Treaty of San Stefano. Austria replied that she would not protect European interests single handed, but would protect her own interests most efficiently.

MR. STOUTON'S GOOD OFFICES.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna despatch says Russia's answer to Austria consisted of verbal confidential assurances. The correspondent's informant said that Austria's position was not such as to involve the question of peace or war. The correspondent believes that this collapse of all serious opposition on the part of Austria is due to an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and partly also to a remark made by Mr. Stoughton, the United States Minister to Russia, while in Vienna, that the Czar was disposed to make important concessions.

NO SEPARATE SETTLEMENT.

The Vienna despatch of the *Times* states that Austria, in the written statement of her views which was sent to St. Petersburg, not only insisted on the European character of the questions at issue, but distinctly rejected the idea of a separate settlement.

A MORE PEACEFUL OUTLOOK.

The *Agence Russ*, of St. Petersburg, published the following announcement last evening:—"An active exchange of communications is proceeding under the moderating influences of Germany, with the view of arriving at a pacific understanding, the natural path to which would be a Congress. The improved aspect of affairs has developed so as to justify hope of the speedy attainment of a favorable issue if England does not raise fresh obstacles."

RUSSIA STILL FIRM.

Prince Gortschakoff's circular to the Ambassadors accompanying his reply to Lord Salisbury's circular regrets that the latter, besides criticising the

Treaty of San Stefano, did not say what the British government desired. He believes that if Lord Salisbury will make known their wishes a better understanding of the situation may be reached. As to a Congress the circular says:—"Russia can only reiterate the declaration that each Power, Russia included, would have full liberty of appreciation and of action."

FOR POLITICAL USE.

The suddenness with which the circular was telegraphed to London during the debate on the address to the Queen excites remark. The special edition of the *Times* containing it was issued about eight o'clock Tuesday night, as announced to the *Herald* on Wednesday morning. Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Leonard Henry Courtney (liberals) distributed the papers in the House of Commons. The text of the circular was published in the original French. The inference is that the circular was specially framed with the view of influencing public opinion here and hurried into the hands of Members of Parliament in the hope of affecting the vote on the address.

DISCONTENTED ROUMANIA.

A Bucharest Journal states that Prince Gortschakoff has requested the government to repress the bitter tone of the Roumanian press regarding Bessarabia and the two years' occupation of Bulgaria. The ultimate effect of Prince Gortschakoff's circular is not reassuring. It is pointed out at Bucharest that the government cannot accept the invitation to formulate counter proposals, and in consequence of their view that question must be settled by the Powers jointly.

AUSTRIA DOESN'T UNDERSTAND.

In Vienna, where only a telegraphic summary has yet been received, the most serious deduction is that the hope heretofore held out from St. Petersburg of a renewal of the Conference negotiations is not confirmed by Prince Gortschakoff's circular, which says nothing about accepting England's condition for going to a Congress. "Without some such concession on the part of Russia no step can be taken toward a peaceful settlement."

EXPLANATIONS TO AUSTRIA.

A telegram which purports to be a summary of the circular accompanying Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury is published here. It appears rather to be a reply to Austria's objections. The telegram says:—"Prince Gortschakoff endeavors to refute Austria's objections point by point, and declares that Russia has fully redeemed her promises to Austria, even at the risk of alienating the Servians. He expresses surprise that Austria has not seized the opportunity to check disorders in Bosnia and Herzegovina either by annexation or by imposing reforms. Prince Gortschakoff, in conclusion, suggests a settlement on the basis of a congress by separate agreement between the various courts as to the modifications to be introduced in the Treaty of Paris, and disclaims all responsibility for further complications if the Powers refuse to agree to this course." The authenticity of the foregoing is doubtful.

BRITAIN'S BOLD POLICY.

A special despatch from London to the *Edinburgh Scotsman* says that the secret determinations of the Cabinet which Lord Derby meant as compelling his retirement, therefrom, were the seizure of Gallipoli and the landing of an army corps in Anatolia.

A VIBRANT RIVALRY.

There is active competition between Russia and England in chartering steamers at German ports. Two steamers chartered by Russia have left Hamburg with loaded cargo.

HAS IT ANY SIGNIFICANCE?

Captain Wellesley has gone to St. Petersburg to present his letters of recall as military attaché of the British Legation. It is understood that no successor will be appointed for the present.

ENGLAND'S TORPEDO BOATS.

For the protection of the ships in the Mediterranean from torpedoes a number of steam launches will be sent to Ismid and other stations. Several torpedo boats were sent from Chatham dockyard to the Mediterranean on Wednesday. A chartered steamer is now loading a large number at Victoria Docks, the intention being to supply each vessel of the fleet with at least two torpedo boats. Additional 35-ton guns are also shipping for the Mediterranean in London docks.

ABOUT THE GOLDEN HORN.

The warlike preparations of the Russians and Turks about Constantinople continue. The Turkish authorities at the Island of Tenedos have requested instructions from the Porte in view of the disembarkation of British marines to guard a depot of war material on the island. In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that he believed no troops had landed on the island of Tenedos. This, it will be seen, disagrees with the above report that the Turkish authorities had asked the Porte for instructions in view of the disembarkation of British marines.

THE DEFENSIVE LINES.

The Grand Duke Nicholas and Generals Gourko, Skobelev, Nekopeltchitz, Shouvaloff and Ievitzky, with a large staff and an escort of fifty cavalry, on Wednesday visited the principal defensive works lately commenced by the Turks between San Stefano and Constantinople, and then embarked on board the imperial yacht *Livadia* for the city. The erection of these defenses has caused great indignation. The Grand Duke Nicholas has obtained an order to stop it.

THE WILY OSMAN.

It is rumored that Osman Pacha ordered the construction of the works without the knowledge of Rouli Pacha, War Minister, at the instigation of Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, who is accused of trying to bring on a war between Russia and England. The despatch of Turkish reinforcements to Thessaly has been countermanded.

A SUBMARINE CABLE.

A telegraph cable has been laid through the Dardanelles to Cardiff, allowing direct communication with Europe without passing through Russian stations.

MORE EGYPTIANS.

Fresh troops are expected from Egypt to replace those returning home.

AMERICAN BELIEF.

A despatch, dated Voio, April 9, says:—"An American ship came here yesterday by order of the United States Minister at Athens, in answer to the application of an American citizen. She will go to Salonica to-morrow to embark refugees."

ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

The Servians have established two days' quarantine on the Austrian frontier. It is believed that this is rather from political than sanitary reasons. Apprehensions are expressed in Bucharest that the Russians intend enforcing strict martial law.

KEEPING THE ROAD OPEN.

Numerous detachments of Russians have arrived in the neighborhood of Bucharest and in several communes of the district.

DISTURBANCES IN ALBANIA.

A special to the *Political Correspondence*, from Cattaro, states that the inhabitants of Antivari and its whole neighborhood are unanimous in their desire for annexation to Austria instead of Montenegro. A rising of the inhabitants of Spizza is hourly expected. The Montenegrins have occupied the forts as a precaution.

WHY THEY WANT TO BE CROED TO AUSTRIA.

News from Cattaro says that the districts in Albania, on the sea coast and the Boyana River, occupied by the Montenegrins, have been so ravaged by the war that the inhabitants are starving. The Montenegrins are unable to help them, being scarcely able to feed their own people. An appeal has been made to Austria for help.

GOING HOME UNHAPPY.

M. Bratianu, the Roumanian Premier, left Berlin on Wednesday evening for Vienna.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

The Greeks demand that the Greek Patriarch shall summon the Russian Government to declare itself on the subject of the Greco-Bulgarian schism. Should Russia recognize the Bulgarian Church the Patriarch would declare Russia schismatic.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The *Manchester Guardian* prints a London

despatch, saying:—"A rumor is current in military circles that the British have sustained a disastrous defeat in South Africa." The Colonial Office is ignorant of such defeat.

ATTACK BY THE NATIVES.

Detailed advices from Cape Town state that the outbreak of Seceoneli, the powerful chief, which was announced in these despatches on the 7th inst., surprised the Transvaal government, which was unprepared, and was only able to send two native allies against 500 Kaffirs who were surrounding Fort Burgers. The forces of Transvaal and Natal are concentrating to resist an apprehended outbreak of Cetewayo, the Zulu chief.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Cape Colony, is still at King William's Town. Five thousand men attacked Sandhill, chief of the Galkas, the day the steamer sailed. It was hoped, if they were successful, that Sandhill and Krell, chief of the Galkas, would both surrender. The whole frontier, however, was very restless and war feeling was strongly abroad. All the government prudence and firmness were needed to prevent a general native war.

The scenes at Lord Lettice's funeral in Dublin on Wednesday were very violent and disgraceful. The mob that gathered in front of the church endeavored to capture the hearse, declaring their intention to drag out the corpse. They violated the late Earl as an "old ruffian" and "heretic." They also climbed the wall of the church yard, hustled the mourners and cheered, yelled and hissed during the reading of the service. Several mourners were roughly handled while endeavoring to make their way into the churchyard. All of them had to pass out by an unfrequented way in the rear of the church in order to escape violence. Fifty constables were present, but they were wholly unable to cope with the mob, many of whom were drunk.

FRESH IRRIGATION.

In consequence of the bursting of a sewer a considerable section of South London is flooded to the depth of two or three feet. Much damage has been done on Brixton, Loughborough, Kennington, Clapham and Camberwell roads.

THREATS OF A GIANTIC STRIKE.

A meeting of the manufacturers of Blackburn, Preston and Burnley is to be held at Manchester to-day to consider the threatened resistance to the ten per cent reduction in wages of operatives. There seems to be great danger of a gigantic strike and lockout throughout Lancashire.

UNPLEASANT WEATHER.

It has rained steadily since Wednesday evening.

WRECK OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER.

THE CHILLWALL HALL GOES ASHORE ON THE COAST OF PORTUGAL—NO DETAILS AS TO LOSS OF LIFE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 11, 1878.

The Hall line steamer *Chillwall*, 2,100 tons, which left Liverpool April 6 for Bombay by way of the Suez Canal, has been wrecked at Sagres, Portugal. Twenty-seven persons have been saved so far as known.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE TERRIBLE FAMINE AT HONG KONG—AID FROM THE JAPANESE—HIRE IN TOKIO—MINISTER BINGHAM'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 11, 1878. The steamer *Belgia*, Captain Metcalf, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, arrived here to-day. Advice from Hong Kong to March 13 and Shanghai 13th state that famine and distress are unabated. Governor Hennessy, of Hong Kong, gives \$10,000 of the public funds toward the relief of the sufferers.

FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The Japanese contribute \$15,000 for the relief of the Chinese famine sufferers. The Emperor, \$1,000; the Empress and the mother of the Emperor, \$500 each; the Cabinet, \$1,000; the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Company, \$1,500; and the Japanese newspaper editors, \$100 each. Reports of the rapid advances of the Chinese troops in Kasagar territory are at hand.

A LAND FIRE IN TOKIO.

YOKOHAMA, March 23, 1878. A fire in Tokio, on the night of March 17, destroyed upward of four hundred houses. The damage is estimated at \$200,000. One life was lost. Great complaints of the inefficiency of the fire department are made. The burnt district is to be rebuilt of stone.

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes have been unusually frequent but not severe. The eruptions of the volcano *Amama*, sixty miles from Yokohama, have subsided.

THE EMPEROR'S MOVEMENTS.

The Emperor will start on a tour through the northern provinces of Japan.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

United States Minister Bingham's official correspondence with the Japanese Government, with great satisfaction by the Japanese government.

LORD DUFFERIN.

ADDRESS OF RESIGN BY THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP.

OTTAWA, April 11, 1878.

In the House of Commons to-day the following address to the Governor General was moved by the Hon. Mr. McKenzie, Premier, seconded by Sir John Macdonald, and carried unanimously:—

"We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with an expression of the deep feelings of regret which we experience at your departure from the Dominion. We desire to be a duty to assure Your Excellency that the zealous devotion of your great abilities on all occasions to the service of the Empire, and the high regard in which you are held by the people of the Dominion, by which Your Excellency has familiarized yourself with the character of the people and the resources of the country, and your eloquent speeches, in which Your Excellency has enlarged on these topics, have been attended with the most beneficial results in attracting attention to Canada. We are highly sensible of the great debt which the Dominion owes to Your Excellency for the services which you have rendered to the Dominion, and we trust that your distinguished career will bear witness to your leaving us your warmest wishes for your future welfare and happiness, and that we may no longer possess the advantages of your Excellency's experience and knowledge of public affairs in so extensive a degree as we have enjoyed."

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THREATENING TETONS.

Critical Condition of Affairs in the British Northwest Territory.

SITTING BULL'S UNEASY CAMPS.

The Young Braves Bullying Their Neighbors, Both Red and White.

BEAUTIFUL ETISCA.

Danger that the Hostiles May Follow the Buffalo South Over Our Line.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HELENA, M. T., April 11, 1878.

The Indian news from the north is interesting. The situation there is in some respects critical, although it appears to be a little more threatening to the Canadian authorities than to us on this side of the border. Until the recent incursion of Sitting Bull and his bands of Tetons the Canadians had never had to deal with a really serious "Indian problem." The numerous tribes of Blackfeet, Assiniboues, Crees and other redskins in the Northwest Territory had not been disturbed in their hunting grounds. The tide of Western civilization, which has for now half a century swept across and beyond the Mississippi through the United States, never invaded the wild Canadian domain. No overland stage route, no Pacific railroad, have penetrated there. Few gold or silver mines have been discovered and none have attracted any considerable number of miners. The half-breeds, who are almost as wild as the Indians themselves, and the hunters and trappers who lead nomadic lives in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, are the only intruders beyond the thinly populated settlements. The duty of the newly organized Dominion mounted police force has therefore been simply a police duty, though it has been attended by many hardships and moral risks. The advent in Canada of the Blackfeet, Assiniboues, Sioux-Indians trained to hostility against the white men of the United States and used to war and bloodshed on this side of the line presents a formidable difficulty. These intruders have settled among the ancient hunting grounds of the Canadian tribes, and although the winter has passed without a disturbance, the spring that is now approaching may witness a conflict between the Sioux and the Blackfeet, which would call for interference by the Dominion police. On the other hand, it is just possible (such is the uncertainty of Indian nature) that the Sioux may sow the seeds of unrest and discontent among the Canadian tribes, and that together they may sweep the Northwest Territory a little place for white settlers, half-breeds and police, who are few in numbers.

AN UNPLEASANT POSSIBILITY.

The possibility of a hostile return across the border is not by any means to be left out of consideration. A southward movement of the buffalo herds may make it seem expedient at any time for the Sioux to return into Montana and Dakota, where the activity of the young Minneconjou and Uncapapa warriors might demand the utmost vigilance of all the troops in this department.

CANADA THE SICK REFUGEE.

During the last fall and winter there has been a continual accession of refugee hostiles from this side of the line, in the neighborhood of Sitting Bull's camp. The movement of Sioux into Canada has, in fact, continued ever since the death of Crazy Horse, who, it will be remembered, told his followers when dying that he had been banished to the country of the "White Mother," and asked them to attend him there. It should be said in justice to all hostiles for this is testified to by Colonel McLeod, Major Walsh and other Dominion officers, and I believe it to be strictly true—that they went to that country not with any deliberate purpose to make it a temporary rallying ground on which to prepare themselves for a renewal of war against the Americans, but really because they felt driven to it or hidden to it as a refuge from persecution. 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